

Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science

Volume 43 | Annual Issue

Article 104

1936

Some General and Specific Factors in Transfer of Training

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Recommended Citation

Riper, Charles Van and Milisen, Robert L. (1936) "Some General and Specific Factors in Transfer of Training," *Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science*, 43(1), 305-305.

Available at: <https://scholarworks.uni.edu/pias/vol43/iss1/104>

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5. These freshmen expected personal, kindly attention, and understanding counsel.

6. These freshmen expected a more commonplace practice of religion, with less emphasis upon the intensely devotional aspects, and perhaps a lessening of the pressure of going into Christian work as a vocation, would probably bring others into a recognized relationship with the Christian religion who now feel unrelated to the intensely religious emphasis of the campus.

7. Causative Factors: Low intelligence, high neurotic tendency, and low socio-economic status were functioning in the ratio of 7:6:3.

It was quite evident that other factors were functioning which the present study did not disclose.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY,
MORNINGSIDE COLLEGE,
MORNINGSIDE, IOWA.

SOME GENERAL AND SPECIFIC FACTORS IN TRANSFER OF TRAINING

CHARLES VAN RIPER AND ROBERT L. MILISEN

Two groups were used, one of which was trained in a right hand clockwise, and the other in a right hand counter-clockwise direction of motor skill. The transfer to the untrained hand in both groups was greatest in the direction opposite to training, although every case improved in both directions. The improvement due to the specific training was felt to account for the higher scores in the opposite direction, the remainder being due to general transfer.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY,
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STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF CHANGE-OVER OR REVERSAL TESTS

A. E. BRANDT¹ AND A. STARBUCK²

The arithemetical procedure known as the analysis of variance is offered as a method determining the reliability of a test when two forms are given to subjects of known differences in ability

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